

Species at Risk Assessment

Ashley National Forest

August 2016

The 2012 planning rule defines Species Of Conservation Concern (SCC) as: a species, other than federally recognized as threatened, endangered, proposed, or candidate species, that is known to occur in the plan area and for which the regional forester has determined that the best available scientific information indicates substantial concern about the species' capability to persist over the long-term in the plan area. Substantial concern is being defined as some combination of threats either directly to the species or indirectly to the species habitat. "Persistence over the long term of planning area" must be thought of as "continued existence" and needs to be considered in terms of ecological time: the time for the species to disperse, compete, and reproduce on to the longer end of forest succession. Therefore, persistence is longer than the 15-year forest planning cycle.

The original lists of species to consider were generated by the Forest Service's Region 4 Regional Office (RO). These lists consisted of 96 animal and 81 plant species as potential SCC for the Ashley National Forest. The following key criteria or questions were considered in the evaluation of SCC.

- ***Is the species native to the planning unit?***
- ***What is the global and state status of each species?***
- ***During the past 20 years, how many occurrences of each species were there, and what year was the last occurrence for each species on the planning unit?***
- ***Are the species occurrences accidental or transient on the planning unit?***
- ***Is the species established or becoming established on the planning unit?***
- ***What is the distribution, abundance, and trend of the species on the planning unit?***
- ***What threats and risks does the species face on the planning unit?***
- ***What habitat requirement does the species have?***
- ***Finally, if present, is there substantial concern for this species to persist on the planning unit?***

Many of the animal species the Forest considered were NatureServe ranks of S1 (critically imperiled) or S2 (imperiled) in Wyoming. The part of the planning unit in Wyoming is limited to the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area (FGNRA). This popular recreation area is relatively limited in terms of its habitat diversity. Therefore, most of the S1 and S2 species in Wyoming were not recommended for potential SCC because the FGNRA does not support the species habitat requirements.

The Forest primarily utilized a number sources to determine Forest distribution and occurrences. These included the Forest Service corporate database, Natural Resource Manager (NRM), Utah Natural Heritage Database, Wyoming Natural Heritage Database,

Rocky Mountain Herbarium, Brigham Young University Herbarium, University of Colorado Herbarium, Utah State University – Uintah Basin Herbarium, and NRCS Plants Database. Other sources of information were also used such as state-level species reports/ Wildlife Action Plans, Birds of North America, A Utah Flora, Uinta Flora, Flora of Wyoming, Flora of North America, and other available information.

Threats, risks, and habitat requirements for each species were identified using NatureServe and long-term monitoring data. Distribution maps in NatureServe, NRCS Plants Database, corporate knowledge and data, floras, and herbaria specimens were used to determine if the species was native as well as if the species is established or becoming established on the planning unit.

Abundance and trends were difficult to assess for many animal species because of a lack of information. Animal species were not carried forward if the planning area had less than 10 or no occurrences and the species was secure in adjacent states within the species core distribution. For plant species, abundance and trend data was sufficient to assess all species. Additional criteria were also considered during the assessment of plant species. These included margin of range, contrasting taxonomic treatments, species reaction to disturbance, existing laws and designations that provide protection, and level of taxonomic status.

The next step in the process is to receive and consider public comments on this preliminary list of SCC. After a careful review and consideration of public comments, the Forest and Regional Office will work together to address these comments. However, the final decision of which species to move forward in the plan revision process is made by the regional forester.

A more detailed description of the evaluation process is available in the Forest Service handbook for conducting assessments, as well as the 2012 planning rule, both of which are available on the [Forest's website](#).

NatureServe Ranking Information

Conservation status assessments are completed to produce conservation status ranks that measure extinction or extirpation risk at three geographic scales: global, national, and subnational. Global, national, and subnational ranks (or “G-Ranks,” N-Ranks,” and “S-Ranks”) are widely used throughout the conservation community and are regarded as highly credible by scientists, government agencies, and private-sector organizations. These assessments are also a valuable resource for government agencies responsible for administration of Federal, state and provincial species conservation laws.

Global Rank Definitions:

GX Presumed Extinct (species)/Eliminated (ecological communities and systems) — Species not located despite intensive searches and virtually no likelihood of rediscovery. Ecological community or system eliminated throughout its range, with no restoration potential.

GH Possibly Extinct (species)/ Eliminated (ecological communities and systems) — Known from only historical occurrences but still some hope of rediscovery. There is evidence that the species may be extinct or the ecosystem may be eliminated throughout its range, but not enough to state this with certainty.

G1 Critically Imperiled —Very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often five or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors.

G2 Imperiled — High risk of extinction or elimination due to very restricted range, very few populations, steep declines, or other factors.

G3 Vulnerable —Moderate risk of extinction or elimination due to a restricted range, relatively few populations, recent and widespread declines, or other factors.

G4 Apparently Secure — Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.

G5 Secure — Common; widespread and abundant.

Table 1. Potential Wildlife and Fish Species of Conservation Concern Located on the Ashley National Forest

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Rationale	Forest Service Status	State Status	Global/State Rank	Habitat/Land Type Association (LTA)	Stressors/Drivers	Observation Information
<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i> Greater Sage-Grouse	Declining populations and habitat range-wide. Oil and gas and other anthropogenic disturbances continue to be a threat on the planning unit.	Sensitive	Species of concern	G3 Utah – S3 Wyoming – S4	Sagebrush/grassland habitat. Habitat is found within the Anthro Plateau, Antelope Flat, Parks Plateau, South Face, Glacial Canyon, Stream Pediment, Avintaquin Canyon, Strawberry Highlands, and Structural Grain LTAs.	Habitat fragmentation and degradation from oil and gas development and other anthropogenic disturbances.	Numerous observations on the planning unit.
<i>Falco peregrinus</i> Peregrine Falcon	Range-wide, the species is either imperiled or vulnerable. Thus, threats (riparian degradation/noise	Sensitive	No special status	G4 Utah – S3 Wyoming – S2	Riparian habitats that are associated with cliffs. Habitat is found within the Stream	Noise disturbance to nesting birds and habitat degradation.	Numerous observations from the few known eyries on the planning unit.

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Rationale	Forest Service Status	State Status	Global/State Rank	Habitat/Land Type Association (LTA)	Stressors/Drivers	Observation Information
	disturbance to nesting) on the planning unit, may have the potential to affect the species.				Canyon, Glacial Canyon, Red Canyon, and North Flank LTAs.		
<i>Leucosticte atrata</i> Black Rosy-Finch	This species is critically imperiled in Utah and Wyoming and imperiled or vulnerable in surrounding states where its core distribution occurs.	No FS status	No special status. On the Utah Partners in Flight (PIF) priority species list.	G4 Utah – S1 Wyoming – S1	Barren, rocky or grassy areas and cliffs among glaciers and receding snowbanks, or beyond timberline. Habitat is found within the Uinta Bollie and Alpine Moraine LTAs.	Habitat loss and degradation from climate change, grazing, or mining.	There are 85 known occurrences on the planning unit within the last 20 years. Occurrences are at high elevations in associated LTAs.
<i>Sylvilagus idahoensis</i> Pygmy Rabbit	The only known location of this species on the planning unit is in the Wyoming portion of the Flaming Gorge NRA. This species is critically imperiled in Wyoming and either imperiled or vulnerable in the surrounding states where its core distribution occurs.	Sensitive	Species of concern	G4 Utah – S3 Wyoming – S1	Dense stands of big sagebrush growing in deep loose soils. Habitat and occurrence is within the Green River LTA.	Habitat degradation from grazing, noxious weeds, wildfire, and energy development.	There are nine known occurrences on the planning unit within the last twenty years. These occurrences have been on the Flaming Gorge NRA.
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i> Fringed Myotis (bat)	This species is imperiled in Utah and Wyoming, and imperiled or vulnerable in surrounding states where its core distribution occurs.	No FS status	Species of concern	G4 Utah – S2 Wyoming – S2	Middle elevations in desert, riparian, grassland, and woodland habitats. Habitat is found within the Anthro Plateau, Avintaquin Canyon, Strawberry Highlands, Green River, Antelope Flat, North Flank, South	White-nose Syndrome (WNS), human disturbance, and habitat degradation.	There are eight known occurrences on the planning unit within the last twenty years.

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Rationale	Forest Service Status	State Status	Global/State Rank	Habitat/Land Type Association (LTA)	Stressors/Drivers	Observation Information
					Face, Stream Canyon, Glacial Bottom, Glacial Canyon, Stream Pediment, Structural Grain, Wolf Plateau, Parks Plateau, Moenkopi Hills, Limestone Hills, Dry Moraine, Greendale Plateau, and Red Canyon LTAs.		
<i>Oncorhynchus clarki plueriticus</i> Colorado River Cutthroat Trout	Without past, current, and ongoing conservation efforts, this species' persistence on the planning unit is at risk primarily due the presence of non-native trout.	Sensitive	Conservation agreement species	G4 Utah – S3 Wyoming – S1	Requires cool, clear water and well-vegetated streambanks for cover and bank stability; in-stream cover in the form of deep pools and boulders and logs also is important; adapted to relatively cold water, thrives at high elevations.	Habitat degradation, hybridization, competition, climate change.	Populations exist across the Forest.

Table 2. Potential Plant Species of Conservation Concern Located on the Ashley National Forest

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Rationale	Forest Service Status	State Status	Global/State Rank	Habitat/LTA	Stressors/Drivers	Observation Information
<i>Antennaria pulcherrima</i> Handsome Pussytoes	Habitat geographically restricted and rare within plan area.	None	Peripheral	G5 Utah - S1 Wyoming - S2	Intermediate to rich fens and wet meadows.	Accessible to livestock grazing. Climate change that leads to drier and	12 collections documented from the Uinta Mountains with five collections located

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Rationale	Forest Service Status	State Status	Global/State Rank	Habitat/LTA	Stressors/Drivers	Observation Information
	Two occurrences documented within plan area.				Alpine Moraine LTA	warmer weather conditions.	within the plan area. Last documented observation in 2016. Localized and relatively common within its known habitat. Monitoring of fens and meadows indicate satisfactory conditions of the plant's habitat, indicating stable population trends and persistence.
<i>Aquilegia grahamii</i> Graham's Columbine	Narrow endemic. Three occurrences documented within plan area.	Sensitive	Rare	G1 Utah – S1	Deep stream-cut canyons; in cliff cracks, on ledges, in seeps or hanging gardens of the Pennsylvanian-Permian Weber Sandstone. Stream Canyon LTA	Habitat is secure within the plan area, but mining is a threat outside and adjacent to the plan area. No other known stressors are identified.	The latest available estimates of overall population size are 5,000 to 10,000 plants from 11 specific sites. Population trend appears stable and persisting within plan area.
<i>Cirsium ownbeyi</i> Ownbey's Thistle	Regional endemic. Two occurrences documented within plan area.	None	Watch, Species of concern	G3 Utah - S1 Wyoming - S2 Colorado – S2	Sagebrush, desert shrub communities. Green River LTA	Adapted to natural disturbances. Known to colonize roadsides, which indicates tolerance of or benefits from disturbance. May be vulnerable to herbicide spraying, biocontrol insects, or disturbance by recreation vehicles.	Two collections occur within the plan area in Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, last documented in 1995. Based upon 11 collections documented for Wyoming, the state population was estimated between 56,000 to 75,000 plants.
<i>Cymopterus evertii</i> Evert's Wafer Parsnip	Regional endemic.	None	Rare, Species of concern	G2 Utah – S1 Wyoming - S2	Grows in limestone gravels along the rim of Ashley Gorge,	No known stressors threaten habitat integrity.	One occurrence is documented in Uintah County, Utah and is a

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Rationale	Forest Service Status	State Status	Global/State Rank	Habitat/LTA	Stressors/Drivers	Observation Information
	One occurrence documented within plan area.				associated with Douglas fir and limber pine. Stream Canyon LTA		disjunct population. Only found along the rim of Ashley Gorge within the plan area. Two collections made, last documented in 2006.
<i>Cypripedium fasciculatum</i> Clustered Lady's Slipper	Known populations consist of few plants. Timber harvest, bark beetle infestations, and fire are stressors. Listed as sensitive in Utah.	Sensitive	Rare, Species of potential concern	G4 Utah – S1 Wyoming – S3 Colorado – S3	Shade of coniferous forests between 8,000 to 9,000 feet. In duff of moderately dense to dense lodgepole pine forests where understory species are sparse. Parks Plateau LTA Trout Slope LTA	Timber harvest, bark beetle infestations, and fire are stressors.	About 30 known occurrences in the plan area. Most populations consists of a few plants (1-100).
<i>Draba brachystylis</i> Wasatch Draba	Regional endemic. One occurrence documented within plan area.	None	Rare	G1/G2 Utah – S2	Moist soils with rocks, talus, or scree. In coniferous or aspen forests. Glacial Canyon LTA	No known stressors of population within plan area. Threatened by development and increased recreation use outside plan area.	One collection from plan area. Last observed in 1983.
<i>Draba globosa</i> Rockcross Draba	Listed as sensitive in Utah.	Sensitive	Rare, Species of concern	G3 Utah – S2 Wyoming – S2 Colorado – S1	Alpine tundra, often associated with persisting snow beds. Uinta Bollie LTA	Most populations are relatively inaccessible. Domestic sheep grazing, mountain goats, and recreation are a minimal threat. Climate change leading to drier and warmer conditions may be a stressor.	Widely distributed across the alpine crest of the Uinta Mountains, but often in small populations. 10 new occurrences in plan area over last 20 years on Forest, last documented in 2016. 37 collections from Uinta Mountains. Population trend appears stable, persisting, and habitat is relatively resilient.

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Rationale	Forest Service Status	State Status	Global/State Rank	Habitat/LTA	Stressors/Drivers	Observation Information
<i>Draba ventosa</i> Tundra Draba	Rare and often disjunct throughout its distribution. Four collections from the Uinta Mountains with one from the plan area.	None	Watch	G3 Utah – S1 Wyoming – S3 Colorado – S1	Alpine. Occurs in talus, scree slopes, slides, fell-fields; on cliffs and at the base of cliffs; on ridges; and on summits. Often but not always found on limestone parent material. Uinta Bollie LTA	Plant habitat is relatively remote, rugged, and inaccessible to humans and their impacts. Mountain goats are a minimal threat. Climate change leading to drier and warmer conditions may be a stressor.	One occurrence documented within the plan area. Utah is edge of the plant's distribution, but it is rare throughout its entire distribution.
<i>Erigeron untermannii</i> Untermann's Daisy	State endemic. Listed as sensitive. Habitat is found within and adjacent to energy rich areas, which pose a potential threat.	Sensitive	Rare	G2 Utah – S2	Semi-barrens of sandstone, shale, and siltstone of the Uinta and Green River Formations. Windswept, sparsely vegetated ridge tops within pinyon-juniper, Douglas-fir, and limber pine-bristle cone pine belts. Anthro Plateau LTA	Oil and gas exploration is a stressor. Livestock grazing is present, but minimal impacts documented.	11 occurrences documented over the last 20 years with the last occurrence in 2011. 31 collections documented from the Uinta Basin. Monitoring indicates that populations are stable and persisting.
<i>Kobresia simpliciuscula</i> Compound Kobresia	Rare habitat in plan area with four occurrences documented.	Sensitive in Colorado	Peripheral species of concern	G5 Utah – S1 Wyoming – S1 Colorado – S2	Rare calcareous or rich fens. Alpine Moraine LTA Greendale Plateau LTA	Assessable to livestock grazing. Climate change that leads to drier and warmer weather conditions.	Utah at the southern edge of its range. Eight collections documented from the Uinta Mountains. Last observed in 2016. Monitoring indicates that the fen is in satisfactory condition with stable trends.
<i>Lepidium huberi</i> Huber's Pepperplant	Local endemic.	None	Rare	G1/G2 Utah – S1/S2	Eroding slopes and narrow, steep canyons of Moenkopi Formation. With	No stressors identified within the plan area. Minimal threats may be oil	Ten collections documented for Utah. Locally abundant and relatively widespread.

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Rationale	Forest Service Status	State Status	Global/State Rank	Habitat/LTA	Stressors/Drivers	Observation Information
	Four occurrences documented within the plan area.				mountain brush and ponderosa pine. Canyon breaks. Moenkopi Hills LTA Stream Canyon LTA	and gas exploration and mining outside the plan area. Found along roadsides and in fresh alluvium, which indicates some tolerance to disturbance.	Populations of the plant in the plan area are stable and persistent.
<i>Mentzelia goodrichii</i> Goodrich's Blazingstar	Narrow endemic. Two occurrences documented within the plan area. Listed as sensitive.	Sensitive	Rare	G1 Utah – S1	Grows on escarpments, eroding slopes, and semi-barrens of Green River Formation. Anthro Plateau LTA	One potential stressor is oil and gas exploration.	Nine collections documented for Utah. Plants are scattered in small populations. Most are found outside the plan area. Populations appear to be stable and persisting.
<i>Oxytropis besseyi</i> var. <i>obnapiformis</i> Maybell Locoweed	Regional endemic. One occurrence documented in the plan area.	None	Watch, Species of concern	G5/T2 Utah – S2 Wyoming – S1 Colorado – S2	Pinyon-juniper and sagebrush communities, often on semi-barrens in either fine-textured or sandy substrates. North Flank LTA	No stressors identified within the plan area. Outside the plan area, Oil and gas development, primarily, excessive grazing, recreation, road construction, and recreational off-road vehicles are listed as stressors.	Core population located in Colorado, nine collections documented for Utah and five for Wyoming. Only one collection from plan area. Trend is unknown but at least Wyoming populations appeared stable.
<i>Papaver radicum</i> var. <i>kluanense</i> Alpine Poppy.	Listed as sensitive. Small populations restricted to a narrow habitat.	Sensitive	Species of concern	G5/T4 Utah – S1 Wyoming – S2 Colorado – S3	Restricted to a narrow habitat, which consists of Red Pine Shale talus slopes and ridgetops. Uinta Bollie LTA	Plant habitat is remote, rugged, and inaccessible to humans and their impacts. Mountain goats and pika are minimal threats. Climate change leading to drier and warmer conditions may be a stressor.	Populations generally cover small areas and are comprised of few to a few hundred plants. 14 documented occurrences within the plan area. Populations appear stable, and persistence is expected.

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Rationale	Forest Service Status	State Status	Global/State Rank	Habitat/LTA	Stressors/Drivers	Observation Information
<i>Penstemon acaulis</i> Stemless beardtongue	Local endemic. Listed as sensitive.	Sensitive	Peripheral, Species of concern	G2 Utah – S1 Wyoming – S1	Mixed desert shrub, black sagebrush, Wyoming big sagebrush, and pinyon-juniper communities. North Flank LTA Antelope Flat LTA	In Utah, stressors include recreation, off-road vehicles, and livestock trampling. In Wyoming, stressors also included gravel quarrying and road construction. Climate change may be a stressor if a high evapotranspiration rate and low rainfalls occur.	Over 10 occurrences documented over the last 20 years. Larger populations outside the plan area than within. Monitoring found that the species colonizes on disturbance such as road sides, burrow areas, two-track roads, and bladings. Density and size of plants on this disturbance is equal to or greater than that of plants in undisturbed habitat.
<i>Phacelia glandulosa</i> var. <i>deserta</i> Desert Phacelia	Local endemic. Limited populations. Two occurrences within the plan area.	None	Species of concern	G4/T2 Wyoming – S2	Desert shrub and Wyoming big sagebrush. Green River LTA	Off-road vehicle use or mineral exploration are noted stressors.	Populations vary from small (less than 10 plants) to locally abundant (4,000 - 6,000 individuals), with total numbers estimated between 20,000 - 25,000 plants. It is not found in Utah. Six to 20 occurrence outside the plan area.
<i>Primula incana</i> Silvery Primrose	Rare habitat in plan area with one occurrence documented.	None	Peripheral	G4 Utah – S1 Wyoming – S2	Rare calcareous or rich fens. Greendale Plateau LTA	Assessable to livestock grazing. Climate change that leads to drier and warmer weather conditions.	Utah at the southern edge of its range. Two collections documented from the Uinta Mountains. Last observed in 2016. Monitoring indicates that the fen is in satisfactory condition with stable trends.

Table 3 listed below is a summary of federally protected species. These species are either endangered, threatened, proposed, or candidate species. These species are covered by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and the Forest is mandated to consider

potential effects from management to these species. While the Forest does not have discretion or control of this list, these species are still part of the species at risk assessment for forest plan revision.

Table 3. Federally Listed Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate Animal and Plant Species Located on the Ashley National Forest

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Federal Listing Status	Habitat/LTA	Stressors/Drivers	Observation Information
<p><i>Lynx canadensis</i> Canada Lynx</p>	<p>Threatened</p>	<p>Forested areas including Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and aspen. Areas of dense understory cover and/or thickets of young trees and mature forests with large amounts of coarse woody debris.</p> <p>Habitat occurs in the following LTAs: Greendale Plateau, Parks Plateau, Trout Slope, Alpine Moraine, Dry Moraine, Glacial Bottom, North Flank, Round Park, Stream Canyon, Stream Pediment, Wolf Plateau, Avintaquin Canyon, Strawberry Highlands, Glacial Canyon, Limestone Plateau, and South Face.</p>	<p>Loss or degradation of habitat (commercial timber harvest and stand replacing wildfire). Climate change may increase the threat of stand replacing fire and the distribution of spruce/fir forests.</p>	<p>There are 10 specimens of lynx that have been reliably traced to the Uinta Mountains, with collection dates ranging from 1916 to 1972.</p> <p>Between February of 1999 and March of 2007, 22 lynx from the experimental release in Colorado have been located at least once in Utah. Use-density of these locations indicates the primary area of use was in the Uinta Mountains. The majority of use was on the Wasatch-Cache NF and to a somewhat lesser degree on the Ashley NF. All these individual lynx were transient and did not take up residency in the Uinta Mountains.</p>
<p><i>Gulo gulo luscus</i> North American Wolverine</p>	<p>Proposed</p>	<p>Wolverines do not specialize on specific vegetation or geological habitat aspects. Habitat can be described as high elevation areas that are cold and receive winter precipitation to reliably maintain deep persistent snow late into the warm season.</p> <p>Habitat occurs in the following LTAs: Greendale Plateau, Parks Plateau, Trout Slope, Uinta Bollie, Alpine Moraine, Dry Moraine, Glacial Bottom, North Flank, Round Park, Stream Canyon, Stream Pediment, Wolf Plateau, Avintaquin Canyon, Strawberry Highlands, Glacial Canyon, Limestone Plateau, and South Face.</p>	<p>Habitat loss through climate change. As temperatures warm, it will decrease colder areas that contain deep persistent snow late into the warm season.</p>	<p>No credible historical records of occurrence on the planning unit. In spring of 2014, a wolverine was documented (photograph and location) on the North Slope of the Uintas on the Uinta/Wasatch Cache NF. However, there have been no confirmed sightings on the Ashley NF. In November of 2014, the State UDWR documented wolverine tracks on the planning unit near Dutch John. Annual winter track surveys as well as bait camera stations have not documented any evidence of wolverine occurrence on the planning unit.</p>

Scientific Name/ Common Name	Federal Listing Status	Habitat/LTA	Stressors/Drivers	Observation Information
<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i> Mexican Spotted Owl	Threatened	Steep to vertical walled canyons that are greater than two kilometers long and less than two kilometers wide, which contain pockets of coniferous overstory trees mixed with smaller Gambel oak and boxelder trees. Habitat occurs in the Stream Canyon, and Glacial Canyon LTAs.	Climate change that leads to stand replacing wildfire. Commercial timber harvest is also considered a threat, but there is minimal timber harvest that occurs on the planning unit.	Surveys have been conducted in suitable habitat on the planning unit. However, there are no records of occurrence on the planning unit.
<i>Coccyzus americanus</i> Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Threatened	Nests in lowland riparian habitats (typically in large habitat patches greater than 200 acres of cottonwood/willow habitats) with dense understory vegetation of willow and high foliage volume of cottonwood. Usually within 100 meters of water. Marginally occurs in the Stream Canyon, Glacial Canyon, and Glacial Bottom LTAs.	Loss or degradation of riparian and cottonwood habitat, including disruption of stream flows.	Surveys have been conducted in suitable habitat on the planning unit. However, there are no records of occurrence on the planning unit.
<i>Gila cypha</i> Humpback chub*	Endangered	Variety of habitats; desert riverine systems usually associated with swift and turbid water. No suitable habitat on Forest.	Water depletions, non-native fish competition, dams.	Species does not exist on the Forest.
<i>Gila elegans</i> Bonytail chub *	Endangered	Typically associated with mainstem desert riverine systems, found in backwaters on these rivers.	Water depletions, non-native fish competition, dams.	Species does not exist on the Forest.
<i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i> Colorado Pikeminnow*	Endangered	Wide variety of habitats (pools, riffles, runs) associated with larger desert riverine systems.	Water depletions, non-native fish competition, dams.	Species does not exist on the Forest.
<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i> Razorback Sucker*	Endangered	Typically associated with mainstream desert riverine systems; typically found in slow water habitats (backwaters and pools) on these rivers.	Water depletions, non-native fish competition, dams.	Species does not exist on the Forest.
<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i> Ute Ladies' Tresses (plant)	Threatened	Flood plains, streams, and other riparian habitat. Red Canyon LTA	Modified by urbanization and stream channelization for agriculture and development. Habitat loss or alteration from competition from non-native plants and vegetation succession appear to be the most widespread threats.	Four occurrences within the plan area; along the Green River between Little Hole and the Forest boundary. Known from below the Forest boundary along the Green, Yellowstone, Uinta, Lake Fork, and Rock Creek Rivers. Most occurrences are small, having less than 1,000 plants and occupying less than 50 acres.

***These fish species were analyzed based on possible downstream effects.**

All of the species in Table 4 below were analyzed the same way as the species listed above that are currently potential SCC. These species did not appear to meet the SCC criteria and were not carried forward to the draft SCC list. Documentation from our review of any of the species listed in this table is available upon request.

Table 4. Other plant and animal species considered.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxa	Global Rank	S-UT	S-WY
Anaxyrus boreas	Boreal Toad	Amphibian	G4	S3	S1
Accipiter gentilis	Northern Goshawk	Bird	G5	S4	S2
Aegolius funereus	Boreal Owl	Bird	G5	NR	S2
Ammodramus bairdii	Baird's Sparrow	Bird	G4	NR	S1
Ammodramus savannarum	Grasshopper Sparrow	Bird	G5	S2	S4
Anas americana	American Pigeon	Bird	G5	S2	S5
Aphelocoma californica	Western Scrub-Jay	Bird	G5	S5	S1
Archilochus alexandri	Black-chinned Hummingbird	Bird	G5	S4	S1
Asio flammeus	Short-eared Owl	Bird	G5	S4	S2
Aythya valisineria	Canvasback	Bird	G5	S2	S4
Bucephala albeola	Bufflehead	Bird	G5	NR	S2
Calamospiza melanocorys	Lark Bunting	Bird	G5	S2	S4
Calcarius mccownii	Mccown's Longspur	Bird	G4	NR	S2
Catherpes mexicanus	Canyon Wren	Bird	G5	S4	S2
Charadrius montanus	Mountain Plover	Bird	G3	S1	S3
Chlidonias niger	Black Tern	Bird	G4	SH	S1
Dendroica nigrescens	Black-throated Gray Warbler	Bird	G5	S4	S2
Dumetella carolinensis	Gray Catbird	Bird	G5	S1	S4
Gavia immer	Common Loon	Bird	G5	NR	S1
Glaucidium gnoma	Northern Pygmy-owl	Bird	G5	S3	S1
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	Bird	G5	S2	S3
Histrionicus histrionicus	Harlequin Duck	Bird	G4	NR	S1
Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian Tern	Bird	G5	S3	S1
Icterus parisorum	Scott's Oriole	Bird	G5	S2	S1
Larus californicus	California Gull	Bird	G5	S5	S2
Larus delawarensis	Ring-billed Gull	Bird	G5	NR	S2
Loxia curvirostra	Red Crossbill	Bird	G5	S2	S5
Loxia leucoptera	White-winged Crossbill	Bird	G5	S1	S2
Melanerpes lewis	Lewis's Woodpecker	Bird	G4	S3	S2
Mergus merganser	Common Merganser	Bird	G5	S2	S4
Oreothlypis virginiae	Virginia's Warbler	Bird	G5	S4	S1

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxa	Global Rank	S-UT	S-WY
<i>Otus kennicottii</i>	Western Screech-owl	Bird	G5	S3	S2
<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Fox Sparrow	Bird	G5	S2	S4
<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	American White Pelican	Bird	G4	S3	S1
<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	Wilson's Phalarope	Bird	G5	S2	S3
<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	White-faced Ibis	Bird	G5	S2	S1
<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	Bushtit	Bird	G5	S4	S1
<i>Rhynchophanes mccownii</i>	McCown's Longspur	Bird	G4	NR	S2
<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	Rufous Hummingbird	Bird	G5	NR	S2
<i>Setophaga nigrescens</i>	Black-throated Gray Warbler	Bird	G5	S4	S2
<i>Sialia sialis</i>	Eastern Bluebird	Bird	G5	NR	S2
<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>	Pygmy Nuthatch	Bird	G5	S3	S2
<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>	Williamson's Sapsucker	Bird	G5	S3	S2
<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	Forster's Tern	Bird	G5	S4	S1
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	Bird	G5	NR	S1
<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Great Gray Owl	Bird	G5	NR	S2
<i>Sympetrum danae</i>	Black Meadowhawk	Bird	G5	S2	SNR/SU
<i>Vermivora virginiae</i>	Virginia's Warbler	Bird	G5	S4	S1
<i>Catostomus discobolus</i>	Bluehead Sucker	Fish	G4	S3	S3
<i>Catostomus latipinnis</i>	Flannelmouth Sucker	Fish	G3G4	S3	S3
<i>Gila robusta</i>	Roundtail Chub	Fish	G3	S2	S3
<i>Anaetris eximia</i>	Mayfly	Insect	G3	SH	SNR/SU
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	Western Bumble Bee	Insect	G4	SNR/SU	SNR/SU
<i>Cordulia shurtleffi</i>	American Emerald	Insect	G5	S2	SNR/SU
<i>Danaus plexippus</i> pop. 1	Monarch	Insect	G4T2T3	SNR/SU	SNR/SU
<i>Euphydryas gillettii</i>	Gillett's checkerspot	Insect	G3	SNR/SU	SNR/SU
<i>Perlomyia utahensis</i>	Utah Needlefly	Insect	G3	S2	SNR/SU
<i>Skwala americana</i>	American Springfly	Insect	G5	S1	SNR/SU
<i>Speyeria mormonia</i>	Mormon Fritillary	Insect	G5T3T4	SNR/SU	SNR/SU
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Pallid Bat	Mammal	G5	S4	S1
<i>Baeolophus ridgwayi</i>	Juniper Titmouse	Mammal	G5	S4	S1
<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	Ringtail	Mammal	G5	S3	S1

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<i>Bos bison bison</i>	Plains Bison	Mammal	G4TU	S2	S1
<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>	Southern Red-backed Vole	Mammal	G5	S2	S5
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's Big-eared Bat	Mammal	G3G4	S4	S2
<i>Gulo gulo luscus</i>	North American Wolverine	Mammal	G4T4	S2	S2
<i>Microtus richardsoni</i>	North American Water Vole	Mammal	G5	S3	S2
<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	Black-footed Ferret	Mammal	G1	S1	S1
<i>Myotis leibii</i>	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	Mammal	G3G4	NR	NR
<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Little Brown Myotis	Mammal	G3	S4	S5
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma Myotis	Mammal	G5	S3	S1
<i>Neotamias dorsalis</i>	Cliff Chipmunk	Mammal	G5	S4	S1
<i>Neotamias dorsalis utahensis</i>	Utah Cliff Chipmunk	Mammal	G5T5	S4	S1
<i>Ochotona princeps</i>	American Pika	Mammal	G5	S4	S2
<i>Perognathus parvus</i>	Great Basin Pocket Mouse	Mammal	G5	S4	S2
<i>Peromyscus crinitus</i>	Canyon Deer mouse	Mammal	G5	S5	S1
<i>Peromyscus truei</i>	Pinon Deer mouse	Mammal	G5	S4	S1
<i>Phenacomys intermedius</i>	Western Heather Vole	Mammal	G5	S2	S5
<i>Thomomys idahoensis</i>	Idaho Pocket Gopher	Mammal	G4	SH	S2
<i>Discus shimekii</i>	Striate Disc	Mollusk	G5	S2	S3
<i>Ferrissia rivularis</i>	Creeping Ancyloid	Mollusk	G5Q	S2	S4
<i>Fluminicola coloradoensis</i>	Green River Pebblesnail	Mollusk	G2G3	S2	S4
<i>Fossaria techella</i>	[No Common Name]	Mollusk	G3G4Q	SH	NR
<i>Oreohelix eurekensis</i>	Eureka Mountainsnail	Mollusk	G1	S1	NR
<i>Oreohelix strigosa</i>	Rocky Mountain Mountainsnail	Mollusk	G5Q	S5	S2
<i>Zonitoides nitidus</i>	Black Gloss	Mollusk	G5	S1	SNR/SU
<i>Charina bottae</i>	Rubber Boa	Reptile	G5	S4	S2
<i>Crotalus oreganus concolor</i>	Midget Faded Rattlesnake	Reptile	G5T4	NR	S1
<i>Opheodrys vernalis</i>	Smooth Greensnake	Reptile	G5	S3	S2
<i>Sceloporus tristichus</i>	Plateau Fence Lizard	Reptile	G5	NR	S1
<i>Urosaurus ornatus</i>	Tree Lizard	Reptile	G5	S4	S2
<i>Aquilegia barnebyi</i>	Barneby's Columbine	Plant	G4	S3	N/A
<i>Artemisia arctica</i> ssp. <i>arctica</i>	Boreal Wormwood	Plant	G5T5	SNR	S2

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<i>Artemisia campestris</i> var. <i>petiolata</i>	Petiolate Wormwood	Plant	G5T1?Q	S1	N/A
<i>Asplenium septentrionale</i>	Grass-fern	Plant	G4G5	S1	S2
<i>Asplenium viride</i>	Green Spleenwort	Plant	G4	S1	S2
<i>Astragalus detritalis</i>	Debris Milkvetch	Plant	G3	S3	N/A
<i>Astragalus nelsonianus</i>	Nelson's Milkvetch	Plant	G3	S1	S3
<i>Astragalus saurinus</i>	Dinosaur Milkvetch	Plant	G3	S3	N/A
<i>Boechnera crandallii</i>	Crandall's Rockcress	Plant	G2	N/A	S1
<i>Boechnera pendulina</i> var. <i>russeola</i>	Daggett Rockcress	Plant	G5T3?	S3	S3
<i>Boechnera perennans</i>	Perennial Rockcress	Plant	G5	SNR	S1
<i>Boechnera selbyi</i>	Selby Rockcress	Plant	G4?Q	S3	S1
<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>	Dainty Moonwort	Plant	G3	S1	S1
<i>Botrychium echo</i>	Reflected Moonwort	Plant	G3	S1	S3
<i>Botrychium lineare</i>	Narrowleaf Moonwort	Plant	G2G3	S1	S1
<i>Botrychium paradoxum</i>	Peculiar Moonwort	Plant	G3G4	S1	S1
<i>Caloplaca cladodes</i>	Branched Orange Lichen	Plant	G4G5	SNR	SNR
<i>Carex atrosquama</i>	Blackened Sedge	Plant	G5	S2	N/A
<i>Carex leptalea</i>	Bristly-stalk Sedge	Plant	G5	S1	S3
<i>Carex livida</i>	Livid Sedge	Plant	G5	S1	S3
<i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i> var. <i>intricatus</i>	Dwarf Mountain Mahogany	Plant	G5	SNR	S1
<i>Chamaechaenactis scaposa</i>	Fullstem	Plant	G4	S3	S2
<i>Chiloscyphus gemmiparus</i>	Liverwort	Plant	G1Q	SNR	N/A
<i>Chrysothamnus greenei</i>	Greene Rabbitbrush	Plant	G5	SNR	S1
<i>Cirsium murdockii</i>	Murdock's Thistle	Plant	G2G3	S2	N/A
<i>Cryptantha gracilis</i>	Slender Cryptantha	Plant	G5	SNR	S1
<i>Cryptantha rollinsii</i>	Rollins' Cryptantha	Plant	G3	S3	S1
<i>Cymopterus duchesnensis</i>	Uinta Basin Springparsley	Plant	G3	S3	N/A
<i>Descurainia pinnata</i> var. <i>paysonii</i>	Payson's Tansymustard	Plant	G5T3?	SNR	S2
<i>Draba juniperina</i>	Juniper Whitlow-grass	Plant	G2G3	?	?
<i>Elaeagnus commutata</i>	Silverberry	Plant	G5	S1	S3
<i>Erigeron arenarioides</i>	Wasatch Daisy	Plant	G3?	S3	
<i>Erigeron nematophyllus</i>	Needle-leaf Fleabane	Plant	G3	S1	S3

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<i>Eriogonum brevicaulis</i> var. <i>promiscuum</i>	Mt. Bartles Buckwheat	Plant	G4T2?Q	?	S2
<i>Glossopetalon spinescens</i> var. <i>meionandrum</i>	Utah Greasebush	Plant	G5T3	S3	S1
<i>Habenaria viridis</i> var. <i>bracteata</i>	Long-bract Green Orchis	Plant	G5T5	S1	S2
<i>Hymenoxys acaulis</i> var. <i>nana</i>	Low Woollybase	Plant	G5T1T2	S1S2	N/A
<i>Ipomopsis polycladon</i>	Lavender Ipomopsis	Plant	G4	SNR	S1
<i>Ipomopsis spicata</i>	Spiked Standing-cypress	Plant	G5	S1	S5
<i>Koenigia islandica</i>	Koenigia	Plant	G4	S1	S1
<i>Lepidium integrifolium</i> var. <i>integrifolium</i>	Meadow Pepper-wortplant	Plant	G2G3T2T3	S1	S1
<i>Linanthus watsonii</i>	Watson's prickly-phlox	Plant	G3G5	S3	S1
<i>Mimulus primuloides</i>	Primrose Monkey-flower	Plant	G4	S1	N/A
<i>Oenothera flava</i> var. <i>acutissima</i>	Narrow-leaf Evening Primrose	Plant	G2	S2	N/A
<i>Oxytropis deflexa</i> var. <i>pulcherrima</i>	Alpine Locoweed	Plant	G5T2T3	S2	N/A
<i>Parrya rydbergii</i>	Naked-stemmed Wallflower	Plant	G3Q	SNR	S2
<i>Penstemon eriantherus</i> var. <i>cleburnei</i>	Cleburn Beardtongue	Plant	G4T3	S1	S3
<i>Penstemon uintahensis</i>	Uintah Beardtongue	Plant	G3	S3	N/A
<i>Phacelia incana</i>	Western Phacelia	Plant	G3G4	S2	S1
<i>Philadelphus microphyllus</i>	Little-leaf Mock-orange	Plant	G5?	SNR	S2
<i>Phlox opalensis</i>	Opal Phlox	Plant	G3	S1	S3
<i>Physaria repanda</i>	Repand Twinpod	Plant	G1?Q	S1	N/A
<i>Potamogeton foliosus</i> var. <i>fibrillosus</i>	Fibrous Pondweed	Plant	G5T2T4	S1	SNR
<i>Potentilla palustris</i>	Marsh Cinquifol	Plant	G5	S1	S1
<i>Ranunculus pygmaeus</i>	Dwarf Buttercup	Plant	G5	S1	S2
<i>Rorippa calycina</i>	Persistent Sepal Yellowcress	Plant	G3	N/A	S3
<i>Saxifraga chrysantha</i>	Golden Saxifrage	Plant	G4	S1	S2
<i>Selaginella mutica</i>	Blunt-leaf Spike-moss	Plant	G4G5	SNR	S1
<i>Senecio dimorphophyllus</i> var. <i>intermedius</i>	Different Groundsel	Plant	G4T2Q	S2	N/A
<i>Stephanomeria tenuifolia</i> var. <i>uintaensis</i>	Narrow-leaved Skeletonplant	Plant	G5T1Q	S1	N/A
<i>Thelesperma caespitosum</i>	Green River Greenthread	Plant	G2?	S1	S1
<i>Townsendia mensana</i>	Western Townsend-daisy	Plant	G3	S3	N/A
<i>Townsendia montana</i> var. <i>caelilimensis</i>	Skyline Townsendia	Plant	G4T2T3	S2	N/A
<i>Trautvetteria caroliniensis</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i>	Carolina Tassel-rue	Plant	G5T5	S1	N/A